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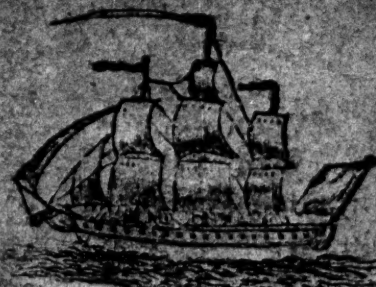
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BY

VDEN,

er.)

Alexandria DAILY Gazette.



Commercial & Political.

VOL VIII.

MONDAY, JULY 25, 1808.

[No. 2233.]

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day—All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of Catlett
and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual con-
sent.

Chs. I. Catlett,

Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be trans-
acted by

CHS. I. CATLETT

April 1.

JUST RECEIVED.

And for sale by ROBERT GRAY.

A few copies Brown's Dicti-
onary of the BIBLE, 2 vols. octavo, orna-
mented with Plates. Price 7 dollars, bound
and lettered.

July 27.

CLARET, &c.

10 Cases Fine Old Medoc Claret,
London Particular Madeira,
Marsala or Sicily do.
A few Bags Best Soft Shelled Almonds,
Spanish Segars, 1st and 2d quality,

FOR SALE BY

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax Streets.

June 27.

Irish Linens.

A small invoice of yard wide and 7-8 Irish
Linens, just received and for sale by

John G. Ladd.

May 31.

Wanted Immediately,

A quantity of good clean FLAXSEED, for
cash, by

Daniel Macleod, Painter,

Bottom of King-street.

June 15.

JUST RECEIVED

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY,

Espareilles' Letters from England

Little's and Moore's Poems

Lady's Cabinet

Salmagundi, 2 vols. bound

Military and Political Hints

And the following New Plays:

Adrian and Orilla

Tonn and Country

The Trust

He Wou'd if He Cou'd

Time's a Talltale.

Just Received and For Sale

By R. GRAY, King-street,

SECRET HISTORY;

OR,

The Horrors of St. Domingo.

In a series of letters written by a lady at
Cape Francois to Colonel BURR, late Vice-

President of the United States.—Price \$1.

MODERN CHIVALRY,

Containing the adventures of a Captain and

Teague O'Regan, his servant, by H.H. Bruck

bridge, 2 vol. 12. mo.—Price \$2 50 cents.

A New System of Domestic

Cookery.

Formed upon principles of economy and a-

dapted to the use of private families.—Price

57 1/2 cents.

The American Artillerists Companion,

OR

ELEMENTS OF ARTILLERY,

by LOUIS De TOUSARD,

Late Lieut. col. commandant of the 2d

and inspector of artillery of the U. S.

No 1st and 2d of the above work

FOR SALE BY

R. GRAY

WILL BE PUBLISHED
IN A PAMPHLET AT THIS OFFICE IN A
SHORT TIME.

AN ADDRESS

TO THE
PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES
ON THE IMPORTANCE OF ENCOURAGING
AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC MANU-
FACTURES:

Tending to shew that by a due encourage-
ment of these essential interests, the na-
tion will be rendered more respect-
table abroad and more prosper-
ous at home.

TOGETHER WITH AN ACCOUNT OF
The Improvements in Sheep at Ar-
lington,

The native Sheep of Smith's Island, and the
plans proposed of extending this valuable
race of animals, for the benefit of the
country at large.

By GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS Esq.
Of Arlington House, in the District of Co-
lumbia.

AT a time when the energies of the na-
tion seem awakened to the state of for-
eign and domestic concerns, we receive
that the important interests of Agriculture
and Manufactures should meet with consid-
erable share of the public discussion. Cer-
tain it is, that at no period of our political
history could these national subjects excite
more interest or be more properly urged to
the notice of the public mind. The unsettled
and impending appearance of our foreign af-
fairs, and the present disturbed state of the
European world, renders it doubly necessary
for the citizens of America to cherish and
promote their domestic policy, whereby they
may derive those resources which are now
obtained from abroad and create wealth and
industry within themselves. Too long have
these important and patriotic interests been
neglected. The nation now feels the want,
and we trust will duly provide for their sup-
port. Government, hitherto engaged in other
concerns, will now cherish those domestic
institutions, which will preserve the nation's
dignity and promote the people's welfare.

Of the merits of the work, it is not our
province to decide, but of the advantages to be
derived from its sale we would beg leave to
say every thing which a disinterested exertion
in the cause of Domestic Manufacture justly
demands.—And as the profits of this work,
after the expences of publication are paid,
will be solely devoted to the purposes of the
Arlington Institution, we may hope and con-
fidently expect a liberal patronage from a
discerning and patriotic community.

EDITOR.

Printers in the U. States will please to
give this advertisement an insertion in their
respective papers, and such as demand it will
be paid at this office. Booksellers supplied on
liberal terms, and all orders will be punctually
attended to.

Alex. 13th June, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A likely young NEGRO WOMAN, with
her first child—Terms cash. She will not
be sold out of the neighborhood.

Enquire of the Printer.

July 7.

MACKARELL.

20 bbls. Spring Mackarell in nice
order, and a few casks choice old Port Wine,
just received, and for sale by

John G. Ladd.

July 12.

JOHN G. LADD,

HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consist-
ing of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osm-
burghs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and
Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen

Russia Sheetting and Duck

1 bale Writing Paper

50 bags of black Pepper of the best qua-

lity, and will be sold very low

Sugars and Coffee

40 hhd's Molasses

1 pipe port Wine

10 do. Holland Gin

5 do. French Brandy

7 do. Jamaica Spirits

A quantity of soap, Leather, Shoes, Sper-

maciu and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.

April 7.

Printing in its various branches

executed with accuracy and dispatch.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION

A NEW WORK

ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE

FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT

OR A

NEW AND COMPLETE

DICTIONARY

OF

THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES.

TWO PARTS:

1. French & English—2. English & French

CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasion-
ally illustrated by French and English
sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words
every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, ac-
cording to the most polite usage in
France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and
phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonyms.
6. A dictionary of French homonyms.
7. An alphabetical list of names, and of the
proper and christian names, and of the
most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language
alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
10. The chief English idioms.
11. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best
writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries
of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Ca-
neau, Wailly, Tocquet, Nugent, Chambaud,
Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

By N. G. DUFIEF,

Author of *Nature Displayed in her mode of*
teaching language to man, applied to the
French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary
of their own language.

VOLNEY.

handsome large 4to volumes, upon a
beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for
the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ron-
aldson. This type, although small, is, by
its neatness and elegance, extremely grate-
ful to the eyes. The work will issue from
the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have
already been so eminently distinguished by
the greatest accuracy and taste in their
profession, and a thorough knowledge of
the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes
in boards, neatly leaved, five dollars, to be
paid on the delivery of the whole work. By
gentlemen, however, wishing to have the
first volume before the second, it may be
received upon paying the full amount of
the subscription for both volumes.

Subscriptions received by R.
GRAY.

May 28.

Alexandria Bank Stocks,

A few SHARES wanted,

BY

Jno. & Thos. Vowell.

July 21.

cc3t.

LENT OR LOST,

The first volume of *Chesterfield's Letters*:
WHOEVER has borrowed or found it will
please to return or call and pay for the
sett.

ROBERT GRAY.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from Alexander
Smith to the subscribers, to secure the
payment of a sum of money to the bank of
Alexandria, will be exposed to sale, on the
premises, on Wednesday the 17th day of Au-
gust next, a piece of ground with the house-
and improvements appertaining thereto, lying
on the south side of Duke street and west side
of Water street, being at the intersection of
the streets, extending on Duke street forty
feet, on Water street ninety one feet six inches
to a ten feet alley—upon a credit of 6, 12, and
18 months, the purchaser giving notes for the
several payments negotiable at the bank of
Alexandria, with an approved indorser, and a
deed of trust upon the property to secure the
payment of the notes.

James Keith, sen.

James Keith, jun.

July 21.

dtg

Forty Dollars Reward.

Ran away, on the 17th of this instant, a yel-
low negro man named CHARLES, aged a-
bout 40 years, 5 feet 8 inches high, lame in
his hip, occasioned by a fall from a horse, the
right leg somewhat shorter than the other
causes him to limp badly—he has also a large
scar in between his fore finger and thumb,
at by the point of a scythe on the right hand;
he is a shoemaker by trade—his cloathing is
unknown. He is an artful fellow and perhaps
will endeavor to get on board of some vessel,
at sails to and from Alexandria. If taken
within twenty miles, twenty dollars, thirty
if brought home to his master living in
Prince Georges, County near Upper Marl-
borough, fifteen miles from Alexandria.

Elisha Berry.

July 23.

Charitable Marine Society Lot- tery Baltimore.

Tickets and shares for sale at R. Gray's
book store, at the following prices:

Whole Tickets, \$ 5 39

Quarter do. 1 50

Prizes in the New-York Lottery taken in
payment for Ticket in this,

July 18.

WITHERS & SANGSTER,

Inform their friends, that they have just re-
ceived from New-York and Philadelphia,

A SUPPLY OF

Fancy & Summer Goods,

Which, with their former stock, renders
their assortment complete.

They request those who have made me-
morandums, to call and settle them, as they
are determined to sell for cash only.

July 14.

FOR SALE.

I live on the corner of Washington and
King streets, on a credit of 12, 15, 18, 21,
and 24 months.

Robert Young.

Potomac Company.

THE Stockholders in the Potomac Com-
pany are hereby notified, that an annual meet-
ing of the said Company will be held, ac-
cording to law, at Gadsby's tavern, in Alex-
andria, on MONDAY, the first day of Au-
gust next, when the proceedings of the Board
of Directors, with a sketch of the Treasurer's
receipts and disbursements since the last ge-
neral meeting, will be submitted to their con-
sideration.

By order of the Board,

Joseph Carleton,

TREASURER.

George-Town, July 6.

Just Published,

For sale at R. GRAY'S Book-store,
The American Register;

General Repository of History, Politics and Science.

Volume II.—Price Three Dollars.

The American Artillerists Companion. Not

3. Price Two Dollars.

July 11-

Washington and Alexandria Turn- pike Company.

THE Stockholders of the Washington
and Alexandria Turnpike Company are
hereby notified, that the second instalment of
Ten Dollars on each share, is called for by
the President and Directors of the said Com-
pany, and is required to be paid to Charles
Page, Treasurer, in Alexandria, on or before
the 26th day of August next, agreeable to an
act of Congress, entitled "An act for the es-
tablishment of a Turnpike Company in the
county of Alexandria, in the district of Co-
lumbia.

By order of the Directors,

G Deneale, President.

July 23.

BANK OF ALEXANDRIA, July 4th, 1808.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stock-
holders of the Bank of Alexandria,
that a dividend of three and a half per cent.
on the Capital Stock of said Bank for the
half year ending this day, is declared, and
will be ready to be paid to them on Thursday
next the 7th inst.

By order of the President and Directors.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.

dtg

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL & POLITICAL.
Alexandria Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

	per.	D.	C.	D.	C.
Coffee, Russia	bol.	25	26	29	
Ravens	bol.	15	16		
Fruit, Raisins	keg	11	11	50	
Indigo, Spanish (flat.)	box	4	5		
Molasses	gal.	48	50		
Salt, coarse	bus.	75	80		
fine	bus.	65	77		
Spices, Nutmegs	lb.	9	10		
Pepper	lb.	22	25		
Pimento	lb.	25	27		
Spirits, Brandy (French) 4th	gal.	1 50	1 75		
Gin, Holland	gal.	1 20	1 25		
Rum, Jamaica 4th	gal.	1 10	1 15		
Antigua 3d	gal.	90	95		
Windward 2d & 3d	gal.	80	85		
Sugars, 1st quality	cwt.	10 50	11		
2d & 3d	cwt.	8	10		
Teas, Imperial	lb.	2	2		
Hyson	lb.	1 10	1 15		
Young Hyson	lb.	1 10	1 20		
Hyson Skin	lb.	65	75		
Wines, Madeira	gal.	2	2 50		
Port	gal.	1 40	1 60		
Lisbon	gal.	1 33	1 40		
Malaga	gal.	95	1		

DOMESTIC ARTICLES.

	per.	D.	C.	D.	C.
Bacon	lb.	9	10		
Beef, Mess	bol.	no sales			
Prime	bol.	no sales			
Bread, Crackers	cwt.	no sales			
Pilot	cwt.	no sales			
Ship	cwt.	no sales			
Candles, Mould	lb.	18	20		
Dipt	lb.	16	18		
Cheese	lb.	8	12		
Cotton, Upland	bol.	17	18		
Fish, Mackerel	bol.	7 50	8		
Shad	bol.	7 50	8		
Herings	bol.	3 75	4		
Flour, Superfine	bus.	70	75		
Grain, Wheat	bus.	40	45		
Corn	bus.	none			
Flaxseed	bus.	12 50	13 50		
Glass, Window 8 by 10	box	10 50	11 50		
Gunpowder, Keen	ton	120	125		
Pork, Mess	bol.	no sales			
Prime	bol.	no sales			
Spirits, H. B. Rum	gal.	40	44		
Whiskey	gal.	40	44		
Sugar, New-Orleans	lb.	20	21		
Loaf	lb.	15	20		
Lump	lb.	no sales			
Tobacco, Maryland	cwt.	no sales			
Potomac	cwt.	no sales			

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Alexandria Bank,	par.
Potomac do.	92
Marine Insurance	uncertain
Washington Bridge	par
Little River Turnpike	uncertain
Washington and Alexandria do. 13 per ct. ad.	
Exchange on London,	108 to 110 pr. ct.

FROM THE REPUBLICAN (ALEXANDRIA) CRISIS.

LETTER V.

From Mr. Richard Saunders, to a friend in a neighboring state:

What in the name of common sense have you to fear from the federalists suppose they should again come into power? Are they men-enters? Have they a greater wish or greater ability to overturn the constitution and make slaves of us all, than the people who are now in power, and who cry out so continually federalists, mad dog, federalists, take care, they will bite you! Why, what foolishness it is to believe such stuff, and what wickedness in those who me the outcry, when they know that they do it only for the sake of the lucre of gain, for as long as they can keep every body else out of office, so long will they keep in. Yes, yes, there's the rub—it is the fear of losing their offices that makes them bellow, and well it may, it is worth while making a noise, when one can get 15,000 dollars a year for being mayor of New-York, or two or three thousand a year for being almost any thing else.—Your people told us, when they turned Adams out, how salaries should be lowered, that they were the true friends of the people and they would shew it—but the truth is, they are just like other men—ride slowly and cautiously, till they try the gait and temper of the horse, and when they find there is no danger push on.—You know as well as I do, that the salaries of the great men have not only continued as high as they were under John Adams, but in several instances have been increased. Why, there is our own legislature, last season they voted

themselves four dollars a day. You won't tell me that the federalists did that; no, there were not, I believe, 15 feds in the whole legislature, at least not enough to carry any point—four dollars a day! When we, who stay at home, can't get money to pay our small debts—but these are the friends of the people, at least they tell you so, but they tell a lie.

I don't pretend that the federalists did no wrong when they were in, but I pretend that they are not more likely to do wrong than others—nor so much either, for I put it home to you, whether the men of the most respectable character, generally speaking, are not federalists—look round you, and see for yourselves, if the religion, the honesty, and the good conduct, in private life of the federal leaders, is not at least equally good as their neighbors; I know that almost all the ministers of the gospel, and 19 out of 20 of the really religious people, are with us—I won't say, because it may displease you, that the federalists are men of better education or greater talents than others—but leave you to judge for yourself—look around you among your acquaintance, and even among your own townsmen, and see in which party there are most men to whom you would trust your infant child, and your estate in case of your death.

I know you are an honest man, and I only want you to look at things and men, without the aid of a demagogue spy-glass.—Your old friend and well wisher,

RICHARD SAUNDERS.

LETTER III.

To the Editor of the North American.

THE blessings of uninterrupted peace and all the glorious advantages which could result to a neutral nation from the present disordered state of European politics, I have proved in my last, upon the greatest human certainty, would have been ours, by a continuance of federal principles in our general government.

But in opposition to the federal policy, must be considered the new doctrine. Upon this scale it was calculated, that justice only, towards others, would secure justice towards ourselves; that our moderation would be a sure antidote to the depravity of human nature in other governments; our forbearance would draw us into the affection of all other nations: and thus we were to rest secure from the troubles and calamities of a turbulent world. It was even urged as the substance of an argument, by Mr. Jefferson, in one of his first messages to congress, that public wealth was dangerous; that it was a temptation for us to engage in a war which we might otherwise avoid. This really admit that such might be the case, when the rulers of our country are politically mad; but there is little danger with men of discretion. A sword in the hands of a lunatic is dangerous both to himself and others; but in the hands of a wise man, it is the innocent and ready weapon of defence.

To secure complete success to the new policy, it is necessary, that the world should be virtuous and honest; and that no encroachments should be made upon our rights. But this unfortunately is not the case. We are the inhabitants of a wicked and avaricious world. To grant one privilege and to submit to one insult, is proved by a thousand instances, only to be the invitation to others. To proclaim aloud that we will not defend ourselves or our property; that we will even destroy our implements of defence, is the plainest language for the assassin and the thief.

Now, what has been the proceeding of the present ruling party? To effect a change in public men, and thereby acquire stations for themselves, the idea of a naval or military force, even to any extent, was deprecated. They loudly proclaimed, long before their ascension to power, that all such things should be destroyed; and published to the world, that their calculation was made upon the correctness of their proceedings, to command the justice of all other nations.

Accordingly, the first amongst their measures was the destruction of our progressive means of defence. It began by the reservation of a small sum annually appropriated to acquire materials for the marine defence; the sale of those materials which had been acquired; the sale of public vessels at a great sacrifice; the neglect and consequent injury and destruction of such vessels and implements as could not be sold; and the raising of our taxes by a Mediterranean fund. But all did not satiate their zeal for injury and destruction. They also sold the public bank stock. With these funds, squeezed out of the ruins of our national dignity, and poured into the coffers of the nation, they ushered forth a hypocritical boast, from the highest authority, "an overflowing treasury, and the reduction of

our taxes." Truly, the internal taxes were repealed; but the sum raised by the Mediterranean fund, far exceeded the whole amount of them.

The consequence of such open professions and subsequent proceedings, soon became evident. Foreign nations, discovering that we were abandoning everything which could maintain our national dignity, commenced with trifling encroachments upon our neutrality; until the different parties, encouraged by the alternate success of each other, and neither of them finding, or even expecting any opposition, except the opposition of words, it was raised to a competition between them, who should be most successful upon us, who should acquire the most of our property without incurring the penalty of resentment.

From the indirect war thus commenced upon the commerce of a friendly nation in distant seas, they were encouraged by the prospect of gain, to approach nearer to our harbors, until some of them became completely blockaded by the armed vessels of foreign belligerent powers. Our vessels were finally arrested in passing from one of our ports to another, and our citizens have been seized, and some of them murdered within the jurisdiction of our own laws. Nor did they cease their experiments upon our childish forbearance without a trial of it, by an attack upon the national flag.

During these gradual encroachments on the part of the belligerents, and consequently our gradual degradation, the American feelings could not be confined to uniform silence. The fire of resentment was kindled in the American breast on various occasions; but it was extinguished by the bold and unprovoked aggression of the British, poured out in copious abundance from the fountain head. As difficulties were made to increase upon us, and to satisfy the frequent demands of our citizens upon the government, imploring a resistance and of the repeated distress and insult, the nation has been tantalised with the sham protection of gun-boats; while the government still continued their full reliance upon the main battery, erected upon the temple of reason, and discharging most powerful words and arguments against our unjust persecutors.

Proclamations were issued against certain armed vessels entering our waters, after the general indignation of our citizens had burst upon every quarter of the union; and even manifested the disposition to avenge the injury of our country, either with or without the sanction of government. But what was the effect of these proclamations? Was there any thing in them which discovered a just but another proof to foreign nations, than an appeal to words is our only defence? Judging from subsequent proceedings, they must have proved the latter; and thus we find that so far from producing a relinquishment of their unjust encroachments, they have been extended, even by the authority of government, to the whole of our trade. Their orders and decrees have made a general sweep.

Here was the last extremity. A nation, having abandoned the solid principles of a reliance upon her own energies for defence and protection, to pursue the delusive vision of purchasing justice by principles unsuited to the wicked propensities of human nature, has brought the world in arms upon us.—For there is no war so lucrative to our enemies as when we make no resistance; when we tamely submit to the seizure of property and the assassination of our citizens without an attempt to obtain some redress. Nor is there any thing so well calculated to invoke the oppressive injustice of the world upon an innocent people, as those principles and practices, which must induce the fullest belief, that they will submit to every thing.—Yet such have been the principles and practices of our own government under a delusive policy. I even regret, sir, to make this declaration respecting a government, which I should feel proud to call our own; but the force of reason has brought me to it: and to conceal the truth in times like these, must be a political sin of the deepest die.

Having brought our view, in the most general and concise terms, to that period in which the equivocal, though final declaration of war was made upon us by the European powers; and having discovered it to have grown out of our own proceedings, our anxiety will naturally lead us to enquire, whether our resistance in the shape of a perpetual embargo, is not a continuation of the same delusive policy, a continuation of the invocation to injury and insult. Consider first.—When different parties are competitors for the advantages of commerce, and it is discovered that any one of them may be easily frightened to abandon its share in favor of the others, there never will be wanting a disposition to effect it. And it is another principle equally correct, that when the more

powerful nations have discovered that they may calculate upon the servility of the weaker, that a demand for their services will be made as occasion may require.

On the first principle, taking the pamphlet of Mr. Baring for my authority, the present British ministry, under the influence of the West India and shipping interest, had a plan for monopolizing the trade of the whole world; to be effected by their orders in council, interdicting all commerce which was not carried on through Great Britain. This, however, Mr. Baring conceives to be a bad policy, and consequently must prove unsuccessful. But there is enough in it to discover the disposition of human nature, in the ministry; and that it had been such as to promote the pecuniary interest of Great Britain, perhaps Mr. Baring would not have thought of the injustice of the principle. But if the British government were made to believe, that war with America would have been the consequence of the orders in council, it can safely be affirmed, that they never would have been issued.

Upon the other principle, France has been abundant evidence of our obedience to the will of greater powers. She has made her calculation upon our continued servility, and has unequivocally demanded that we must assist in breaking the power of Britain. In one short paragraph of M. Champagny's letter to general Armstrong, these several points are made: "That the Emperor considers that war exists between England and the U. States; that he is willing to consider us associated with him against England; that according to our decision will be disposition of American property in the ports of France, as security for our faithful compliance with his wishes."

The embargo system, thus lays the foundation for other countries, to raise the most abominable impositions upon us. If it be well understood, and I believe it is sufficiently so, from our present policy, that we will continue the embargo, while we are menaced with danger, other nations will readily exchange their insults in great abundance for the advantages of our commerce.

Indeed it is really a matter of doubt, if a Jeffersonian policy must continue to regulate the exterior relations of our country, whether the total relinquishment of all commerce may not be the true interest of our citizens. A policy, calculated to invoke all the injury and oppression which may suit the interest of every nation upon earth, will certainly leave us but little rest. On the contrary, it is more reasonable to suppose that our distresses must increase, as this policy becomes more permanent. Even the existence of commerce must become so uncertain to us, and its pursuit so precarious, that our labor would find, perhaps more certain remuneration in pursuing those avocations in which we can more easily defend one another, without a reliance upon an administration, too weak, penurious and cowardly to protect our rights; and thus abandon the most enlightened and most profitable avocations of human life to all nations who have the impudence to demand it.

The popular objection to a moderate naval expense, is the most futile sophistry that can be offered for not defending commerce. The expense of building and maintaining public ships, it will be admitted, must be considerable. But who would receive the amount of this expense? It must be the people who can most conveniently furnish the necessary supplies. Our own citizens are such a people; therefore our own citizens would receive nearly the whole amount of the expense. And after having received it, the sum cannot be considered as lost to the nation; but must continue to revolve to the benefit of society.

There is a strange inconsistency in a policy, that would thus withhold from the hands of labor a few dollars, to be appropriated for national defence; while it would sink twenty or thirty millions in one year by an embargo. There is another remarkable circumstance attending our public arrangements, that is, since our commerce has been driven from the ocean, the gun-boats, the two schooners, and the frigate, have been ordered to protect it; and all this, upon the most economical plan; for the hands have been changed from one vessel to another, to avoid expense.

Having portrayed those circumstances which brought us to the present political confusion, it will be unnecessary to repeat the public and private distresses of our country; these are sufficiently known by fatal experience. But the question naturally arises—How shall we extricate ourselves? It is vain to look for redress out of that system which has brought us thus far in the road to destruction. A perpetual embargo for instance, has no more tendency to raise our national dignity, than the amputation of the head would have to save life. It cannot be denied, however, that a temporary embargo in certain cases might answer very

well as an auxiliary one, it makes the most of both.

If then we stand among must be by a policy. We dauntless men, pendence, and even for a time, lies of our ge.

Amongst the federal ad, which mere, after then con unjust persons parties are the sideration of a ence as a nation.

In my next change in political velling ambition, ment, than by true reason.

BY THE

BOS

The following capt. Saillins, 29, lat. 23, 30, Starbuck, of 1 parted co. with the day before, 44, 30, N. shi days from the well with French the Buoy, at the France harbor, of New York, 2 in. English In and other prize the Isle every d nearly ready fo guns, is a fine v swiftest sailing.

A French frigate, Europe, supposed watering, &c. Le Cannonier sailed on a cru lance, sailed Apr voy a valuable Isle of France, a French lattee and 65 men, a diamond, it was dollars in specie The felucca sail and it was repo officers to the Coromondel.

NEW

Arrived, bri from Montegoa convoy and in of 167 sail, and New York; by all for New York folk, and End the brigs Jane, Boston, to sail 7, off the Hav Flour 18 dollars plenty. Off Ca by a large French guns, 6 days fr boarded by a Bish brig of war then off the Ho

Arrived, 1 days from Ha Gray, to sail in Flour was from all other kinds Monday, about was boarded by teur, captain L mercargo, and P ag, were order ed to proce and several d brig was under officers told capt J. S. brig Ho which they said

Arrived, the days from the brig Concord, F 2 July; brig o.; brig New days for New-H or Boston, unce rcertain; Ach. o.; brig Panth 4th July. Lat French brig from cake. Flour w

well as an auxiliary measure; but as a primary one, it bears but little weight; and to make the most of it, it is always a punishment on both sides.

If then we are to resume our original standing among the nations of the world, it must be by a direct change of our present policy. We must resume those bold and dauntless measures which bought our independence, and maintained our prosperity, even for a time after we had changed the politics of our general government.

Amongst other advantages, acquired by the federal administration, was a national dignity, which upheld our thriving commerce, after they were driven from office, even then continuing their credit to their unjust persecutors. The honest men of all parties are therefore invited to a candid consideration of a subject on which our existence as a nation or destruction depends.

In my next I expect to prove that the change in politics was effected more by grovelling ambition, and habitual discontent, than by any the least semblance of true reason.

VALIUS.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

BOSTON, July 18.

The following vessels were spoken by capt. Skillins, from Isle of France: April 29, lat. 23, lon. 40, ship Criterion, Starbuck, of Nantucket; informed they parted co. with the Belvedere, Nichols, the day before, May 11, lat. 37, 11, S. long. 44, 30, N. ship Perseverance, Wilson, 26 days from the Isle of France for Boston; all well with French passengers. April 19, off the Buoy, at the entrance of the Isle of France harbor, at anchor, ship Sally, Mix of New York, 22 days from Batavia, bound in. English Indianmen, some very valuable, and other prize vessels, were brought into the Isle every day. The noted Sorcouf was nearly ready for sea. His ship carries 22 guns, is a fine vessel, and supposed to be the swiftest sailing vessel in the world.

A French frigate arrived April 17, from Europe, supposed with dispatches, and was watering, &c. for a cruise. The frigates Le Canonier and Le Piedmontaise, had sailed on a cruise. The frigate Le Semillante, sailed April 17, for Bourbon, to convey a valuable English Indianman up to the Isle of France, which had been captured by a French sixteen rigged vessel, of one gun and 65 men, and carried in there—the Indianman, it was said, had on board 500,000 dollars in specie, besides indigo and goods. The felucca sailed from the Isle of France and it was reported, carried out spies and officers to the Mahrattas, on the coast of Coromandel.

NEW-YORK, July 20.

Arrived, brig Edward, Hall, in 25 days from Montego Bay, Jamaica. Sailed under convoy and in company with a British fleet of 167 sail, and the ships Fanny; Numa; New York; brigs Washington and Ohio, all for New York; Experiment for Norfolk, and Endeavor, for Portland. Left the brigs Jane, Rust, and Apollo, both of Boston, to sail with the July fleet. July 7, off the Havana, parted with the fleet. Flour 18 dollars, and provisions of all kinds plenty. Off Cape Hatteras, was boarded by a large French privateer schooner, of 14 guns, 6 days from Charleston. Was also boarded by a British frigate; and the British brig of war L'Observator, from Halifax, then off the Hook.

July 21.

Arrived, the brig Rajah, Curtis, 21 days from Havana. Left, brig Eliza, Gray, to sail in 4 or 5 days for New York. Flour was from 25 to 30 dollars and scarce; all other kinds of provisions plenty. On Monday, about 100 miles S. of Sandy Hook, was boarded by the British brig Observator, captain Lawrence: the captain, surgeon, and passengers, with the letter bag, were ordered on board the Observator, and after 10 hours detention, was permitted to proceed. The letters were opened and several detained. The above armed brig was under American colors, and the officers told captain Curtis that she was the U. S. brig Hornet—a frigate was in co. which they said was the Chesapeake.

Arrived, the brig Aurora, Ripley, 20 days from the island of Trinidad. Left, brig Concord, Flim, to sail for New-York 22 July; brig Neptune, Carland, for do. do.; brig New-Haven, Harrison, in 10 days for New-Haven; ship Adams, Geer, for Boston, uncertain; schr. Mary, of do. uncertain; schr. Friendship, Carnes, of do. do.; brig Panther, Hall, for New-York, the 14th July. Lat. 25, was boarded by a French brig from Martinique for the Chesapeake. Flour was 25 dollars.

Another Revolution in Spain.

By the brig Aurora, captain Ripley, arrived last night at quarantine, we have received a Trinidad paper of the 25th June, containing the following important intelligence:

TRINIDAD, June 25.

Yesterday evening arrived at this port the polacre ship L'Orient, after the short passage of 20 days from Gibraltar.

We regret that this paper was so far advanced before the public prints received on this occasion were put into our possession, that we cannot gratify our readers with an account of the important intelligence they exhibit, respecting the fate of the Spanish monarchy, now in all probability annihilated by the treachery of the Corsican.

We therefore propose to bring it into one point of view, by publishing a gazette extraordinary, which we will lay before our readers early in the ensuing week. Let it suffice at present to say that another revolution has taken place in Spain, by which the old king, Charles IV. has again resumed the reins of government; but by a fatality which appears to attend all the continental crowned heads, he has put himself under the tuition of Bonaparte, who keeps him, the prince of Asturias, the Prince of Peace, and several of the grandees, who accompanied the royal visitors to Bayonne, prisoners. The grand duke of Berg, under the authority of the deluded monarch, now executes the office of lieutenant general of Charles, in the government of his kingdom. The intelligence upon the whole is highly important, and exhibits a scene of treachery on the part of the Corsican, not equalled by any of his former iniquities in his extraordinary career; which, however, it is very possible, his present attempt may bring to a crisis.

Alexandria Daily Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 23.

The ship Martha, capt. Beare, of this port, who arrived a few days since, on her outward bound passage to Calcutta, had the misfortune to have two thirds of her crew poisoned by eating fish, and, laying in a most dangerous and critical situation, they fell in with an English ship of war, the triumph, Rear Admiral Sir Richard Strahan. When the situation of the crew was made known to the Admiral he sent his Physician on board and rendered him every assistance possible and left him with an ample supply of medicine for the remainder of the voyage. The Admiral made capt. B. an offer to supply him with as many as he had sick, provided he would pledge his honor to deliver them over to the British Admiral in India, and he pledged himself to put the sick crew of the Martha into the first ship bound to America; but the seamen could not be prevailed on to leave the ship. From the aid received the whole of the crew fortunately recovered. (N. Y. E. Post.)

Extract of a letter from an American Gentleman at St. Croix, West End, dated June 27, to his friend in Boston.

"There are fish and salt provisions in plenty in the British Windward Islands. They are only in want of flour, meal and lumber; but ere long a channel for those commodities will be open, which cannot be shut very easily. Salt provisions from America are still prohibited here. At present there are large quantities of bread kind planted, which will soon supply us in a great measure. Three or four vessels have arrived at Basse End lately from the Southward."

Extract of a letter from the reverend Gideon Blackburn, superintendent of the Indian schools, among the Cherokee Indians, to his friend in Elizabeth-town, N. J. dated,

Maysville (Tenn.) June, 10, 1808.

"You are no doubt ready to request information respecting my schools; especially the one called after your society, 'The Jersey School.' The prospects of my mission are not yet clouded. I have in the course of last winter dismissed several of my first classes, who mingled with the nation are likely to be of eminent service, by enlarging the stock of information not only of their parents, but many neighbors in the circles of their acquaintance. The spirit of agriculture is rapidly progressing. A very large number of families have left their villages, chosen separate farms, and are now raising all the necessaries of life, to the total destruction of the habits of hunting. On this change may be safely predicted not only the increase of property, and the conveniences of life, but the total change of manners and habits, the increase of domestic happiness,

* The New-Jersey Missionary Society.

the introduction of civil government, and a vast increase of population.

Many thousand acres of land are now under cultivation more than were 3 years ago. Many of the Indian families have furnished themselves with the implements of husbandry, and have invited and procured white people to live with them, to assist in clearing their land, and teach them the art of agriculture. A body of them, nearly sufficient to form a country are about associating, that by entering into compact they may enjoy the benefits of the government of the United States. To obtain this point, and qualify persons for stations in the government has been my ambition, and kept me from extending my plan further than my former design, that by concentrating the rays in a focus, I might clearly exhibit education to the eye of the savage."

ALEXANDRIA THEATRE.

No postponement on account of the weather.

SECOND NIGHT OF CINDERELLA.

On TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1808.

Will be presented a COMEDY, in five acts,

CALLED

THE WONDER—

A Woman Keeps a Secret!

Don Lopez,	Mr. Bray.
Don Felix,	Mr. Wood.
Frederick,	Mr. Miller.
Don Pedro,	Mr. Francis.
Col. Briton,	Mr. Cone.
Gibby, (a Scotchman)	Mr. McKee.
Lissardo,	Mr. Jefferson.
Alnazil,	Mr. Briers.
Vasques,	Mr. Seymour.
Soldier,	Mr. Harris.

Donna Violante,	Mrs. Wood.
Donna Isabella,	Mrs. Jefferson.
Flora,	Mrs. Francis.
Inis,	Mrs. Seymour.

To which will be added, a Grand Allegorical, Pantomimic, Spectacle, called,

CINDERELLA;

OR,

The Little Glass Slipper.

Invented by Mr. Byrne, and performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury-Lane, upwards of 100 nights the two last seasons, to overflowing houses, and at Philadelphia, with unbounded applause.

With New Scenery, Machinery, Dresses and Decorations, in the Pantomimic got up under the direction of Mr. Francis.

The Dances composed by Mr. Francis.—With the original Music by Mr. Kelly.

IMMORTALS.

Hymen,	Mr. Harris.
Cupid,	Must. Scriven.
Venus,	Mr. Seymour.
Nymphs,	Miss Hunt.

MORTALS.

Prince,	Mr. Cone.
Pedro, servant to	Mr. Jefferson,
the Sisters,	{ Mrs. Jefferson.
The Sisters,	{ Mrs. Francis.
Cinderella,	Mrs. Wilmot.

Scene first, represents the Bower of Venus with a richly ornamented Sailing Boat, garlands of Roses, &c.—Dance of Cupids, &c.

A bright Cloud appears, which ascends with Venus, the Nymphs &c.

Scene 2d—the Prince's Palace—Statue of Diana in the centre.

Scene 4th—Cinderella's Kitchen, which changes to an elegant apartment—the dresser to a toilet—a pumpkin to a rich carriage—and four white mice into four horses, richly caparisoned.

Scene 7th—A Splendid Ball Room—grand Banquet, Dance, &c.

Scene 9th—Grotto changes to a splendid Car, in which Cupid ascends.

Scene 11th—The Prince's Palace changes to the Bower of Venus, and the Throne on which Cinderella stands, to the Altar of Hymen.

On Thursday, WILD OATS; with the Spoil'd Child.

Doors to be open at 6, and performance to begin precisely at a quarter past 7 o'clock.

* Admittance—box one dollar, pit seventy five cents, gallery fifty cents.

Box Tickets to be had at the bar of Mr. Gadsby's hotel, and at the office of the Daily Gazette.

TO RENT,

THE STORE at the corner of Prince and Union-streets, now in the occupation of Benjamin Shreve, jun. For terms apply to

John Janney.

6 mo. 14,

ag6w.

Tavern Lease for Sale.

THE subscriber being about to remove to the Indian Queen Tavern, in Baltimore, offers for sale, on advantageous terms, the lease of the House he now occupies, having eight years, from the first of December next, to run; which for convenience, it is believed, is excelled by none in the United States, and from the proximity to the seat of government, and the direct communication which will be opened between the city and Alexandria by the bridge across the Potomac and the Turnpike Road, bids fair to become one of the best stands for business in the country, as the distance to the Capitol over the bridge will be only about 7 miles. With the lease will be sold, if wanted, the whole of the FURNITURE, as it now stands, together with a large stock of WINES & LIQUORS. There is a vacant lot on the corner of Cameron and Pitt-streets, adjoining the stables, attached to the House, which renders it particularly commodious, as by that means the property fronts on three streets which will be sold in one pie, or leased for the remainder of the time.

A handsome LOT OF GROUND, in the centre of the square between King and Cameron streets, and fronting on Washington and Columbus streets, 107 feet, with a public alley on one side, and an open space that cannot be built on on the other. For a public situation it is unequalled by any property in Alexandria.

ALSO,

A LOT OF GROUND, at the west end, about half a mile from town and fronting on the Little River Turnpike Road, 85 feet, running back 250 feet, more or less. There are improvements on the property adjoining it, on each side.

A handsome LOT OF GROUND, on the George Town road, about half a mile from town, in a very beautiful situation, containing two acres.

A handsome SQUARE OF GROUND, on Washington and Columbus streets, within one quarter of a mile of town, well enclosed with a post and rail fence, containing something less than two acres.

A half acre LOT on the commons, about the same distance as the last mentioned.

ALSO,

My interest in the lease of a FARM, containing between one and two hundred acres, adjoining the town of Alexandria, in a high state of cultivation, and enclosed with a new post and rail fence. (In one of the enclosures is the Alexandria Jockey Club Race Course) with a large crop of OATS and HAY, which will be sold in the stack or otherwise;—two waggons, four carts, eight ploughs, two double barrows, a large and elegant roller, all of the best construction, six good farm horses, and every other article that can be wanted for a well managed farm, together with 12 choice milch COWS, a fine buffalo BULL, forty head of SHEEP, about fifty head of PIGS of the very best breed that could be procured. Also some very VALUABLE SLAVES, if they should be wanted for the farm.

ALSO,

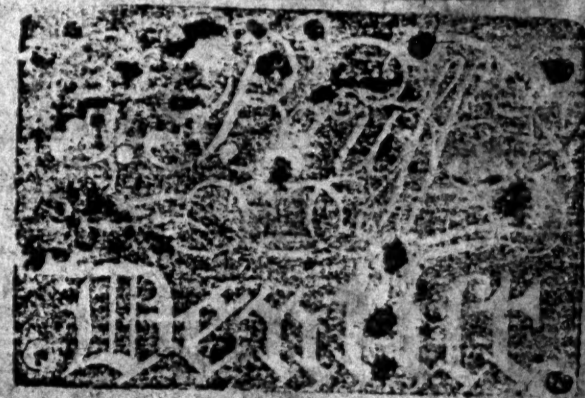
The two lines of STAGES between George Town and Alexandria, with a light HACK & four HORSES.

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against me are requested to bring them forward for settlement; and all persons indebted are desired to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence can be given, my intended removal rendering it necessary that a full adjustment of all accounts should take place.

JOHN GADSBY.

July 25.



FROM WASHINGTON CITY,

Informs the citizens of Alexandria and its vicinity, that he will be at Mr. Gadsby's, for a few days, where he may be consulted in the line of his profession.

A few boxes of best DENTRIFICE may be had by applying as above.

July 25.

Patent Shot, &c.

2 tons Patent Shot, assorted, B to no. 7. 15 hogsheads brown Sugars.

2000 lbs. green Coffee.

Imperial Tea, of a very superior quality, in quarter chests, boxes and canisters.

50 barrels choice Whiskey.

Jamaica Spirits, (for family use)—warranted seven years old.

40 boxes Muscatel Raisins.

With a general assortment of Wines, Liqueurs, and Groceries as usual.

FOR SALE BY

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax streets.

June 15.

VALUABLE MEDICINES.

The following Valuable Medicines, justly celebrated through the United States for their superior efficacy in the cure of the several disorders for which they are recommended, from *Hannah Lee's Patent Family Medicine Store*, New-York, are sold only by the subscriber, at his store in King-street:

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine for the speedy and permanent cure of nervous disorders or such as arise from the immoderate use of tea, strong liquors, long residence in warm climates, excessive weakness, and a general relaxation of the system.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard.

A safe and effectual remedy for the gout, rheumatism, sprains, pains in the face and neck, &c.

Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

By which many thousands have been relieved from the distressing and dangerous malady of worms and other obstructions in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir.

A sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, asthma, sore throats and approaching consumptions.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills.

Are justly esteemed for carrying off the superfluous bile from the stomach and preventing morbid secretions and their consequences, bilious and malignant fevers, &c. These pills are perfectly mild in their operation, and may be used with safety by persons of every age and in every situation.

The Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

A speedy and effectual remedy, generally removing the complaint at one application. It may be safely used by persons of every age.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

An excellent remedy for all disorders of the eyes, many persons having been cured of it when nearly deprived of sight.

Tooth-ache Drops.

Give immediate relief in the most violent attacks.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Cleanses and strengthens them, and preserves the enamel of the teeth from decay.

Gowland's Lotion, and the genuine Persian Lotion.

Both celebrated in the fashionable world as most excellent cosmetics and perfectly safe.

Hahn's true and genuine Corn-Plaster.

A certain remedy for corns, speedily eradicating them without giving pain.

Ague and Fever Drops.

Justly esteemed for their great efficacy in cure of agues and intermittent fevers.

Damask Lip Salve, and Indian Vegetable Specific.

James Kennedy, sen.

Alexandria, October 18.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE

OF the great efficacy of the *Patent Family Medicine*, prepared by the late Richard Lee, jun. which for near eight years past have acquired throughout the United States a celebrity hitherto unequalled.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1800.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others, the excellent quality of HAMILTON'S ELIXIR, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it, which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these a constant pain in my breast and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, without giving me any relief. Another physician who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying, he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken one half of it. I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold, some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEO. BENNER, jun.

No. 1, Broad-street, Philadelphia

Mrs. H. Lee.

From *Luther Martin, Esq.*, late Attorney General of the State of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs, or similar complaints, have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR

Is recommended as the best remedy for coughs, colds, asthma, hooping cough, approaching consumptions, and most disorders of the breast and lungs. This preparation will prove a valuable acquisition to public speakers who may be subject to temporary hoarseness, thickness of speech, &c. In long confirmed Asthmatic complaints where a cure can speedily be expected, this medicine affords immediate relief, moderating the fits of coughing, and rendering their recurrence less frequent. On children afflicted with the hooping cough, the like beneficial effects may confidently be expected.

ITCH CURED.

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment, which, although used for 20 years in Europe and for near 8 years in America, has never been known to fail in any one instance. It is perfectly innocent, warranted not to contain a particle of mercury or any pernicious ingredient, and may be used with perfect safety on an infant, being a vegetable preparation and entirely free from the offensive smell which attends most other remedies.

HAMILTON'S LOZENGES.

Which have cured more children and adults of disorders proceeding from worms, than all the medicines heretofore discovered. In addition to the great cures mentioned in the letters from the chancellor of the state of Maryland, the Rev. Mr. Molthier and others, lately published the following are submitted to the public, being selected for the purpose of shewing the mild yet powerful qualities of this extraordinary medicine, which, although so mild in its operation, is competent to expel the formidable tape worm.

An infant, aged 5 weeks, of Mr. Henry Ewbank, taylor, Charles-street, Baltimore, was dangerously afflicted with convulsion fits, so that his life was despaired of, but was perfectly cured by one dose of Hamilton's Worm-Lozenges, which expelled several worms, the undoubted cause of the child's disorder.

Letter from Mr. Ackerman, bricklayer, Magazine street, near Broadway, Jan. 24, 1802.

It would be ungrateful were I to withhold my testimony in favor of Hamilton's Worm-destroying Lozenges. I had been between five and six years past much indisposed, and latterly often tormented with severe griping and pains in the bowels, troubled with offensive breath, with violent feverish fits, and other obvious symptoms of worms; but frequently hearing your Worm Lozenges recommended in cases similar to mine, I determined on a trial of them, as my last resource. The first dose evacuated twelve or 13 feet of a tape worm; two other doses were taken, which brought away a quantity of matter broken like skins and pieces of worms. I suppose the tape worm, voided at different times, must in the whole have exceeded forty feet. The almost incredible benefit I received from this medicine; induced me to give a dose to a child of mine who was pining and sickly: it produced the same good effect in this instance expelling a worm of a different kind, from nine to twelve inches long, and at the same time restoring a good state of health.

HENRY ACKERMAN.

Also,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common-lace remark however is too often forgotten, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleet, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten. Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasant effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and other warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and

will gradually destroy tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of Dr. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher. About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806. Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness-maker.

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking; when I left home, to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentially was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now regaining his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 23, 1806.

I want to hire a negro who understands something of gardening as well as farming.

R. T. Hooe.

July 18.

A Third Dividend

ON THE CASE OF JAMES SMITH, has been declared of five per cent, on all claims legally proved, payable by the subscribers at Dumfries, in 30 days from the 30th of the last.

Timothy Brundidge,

July 12.

Scheme of a Lottery,

for the purpose of raising a sum of money to aid the funds of the Charitable Marine Society of Baltimore.

1 prize of	5000 Dollars	Is	5000
1 —	2500	—	2500
2 —	1500	—	2000
4 —	750	—	3000
10 —	300	—	3000
20 —	150	—	3000
40 —	75	—	3000
80 —	30	—	2400
200 —	10	—	4000
300 —	5	—	3000
5000 —	6	—	30,000
1 First drawn blank	—	—	200
1 — after 2000	—	—	200
1 — 4000	—	—	200
1 — 6000	—	—	200
1 — 8000	—	—	400
1 — 10,000	—	—	400
1 — 12,000	—	—	300
1 — 14,000	—	—	1000
1 — 16,000	—	—	2000
1 Last drawn blank	—	—	3000

6138 Prizes—amounting to Dollars 75,000
11832 Blanks—Sum raised }
including expence. } 15,000

From the above Scheme, it appears that there are less than two blanks to a prize, and that the prizes are to be paid without deduction.

The drawing will positively commence on the 24th of next month, and will be completed in ten weeks. Tickets at 25 50 cents, for sale at R. GRAY'S BOOK STORE, where the drawing of all tickets sold by him will be examined free of expence. Prizes in the last New York Lottery taken in payment for tickets in this.

Orders for tickets from the country, enclosing the cash (post-paid) will be punctually attended to, and early information given of their fate.

July 13.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King street, has received in addition to his former stock

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line

Which makes his assortment complete. He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson-Skin, and

Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality,

Madeira,

Busellos,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe,

Malaga, and

Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and Ne

England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento,

Cayenne and black pepper, rice and ground

Ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl ba

rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt

spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, brim

indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone

spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best

glush and country made gunpowder, sage

and smoking tobacco, very best chewing

bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipe

in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superi

quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping pap

demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every

article in his line—the whole of which have

collected with care, and will be disposed of

the very lowest terms

Joseph Mandeville

CORNER OF KING AND PINE-STREETS, ALEXANDRIA.

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LI

QUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

MADEIRA

Port

Sherry

Lisbon

Malaga

Teneriffe &

Corsica

Old St. Estephe Medoc laret, in cases

one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cognac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schledam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hogshheads Havana honey

15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder

Imperial

Hyson

Young Hyson

Hyson-Skin and

Souchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Bengal white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia,

timore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's

in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rapee do.

Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pime

to; pepper; ginger, rice and ground;

cane pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl ba

London and Philadelphia mustard; ba

salt; starch; fig blue; floatant indigo;

gia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool;

der; copperas; allum; brimstone; c

pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and

traces; bed cords; leading lines; demij

gin cases; patent shot; brandy wine gun

der; Harvey's gunpowder; [the only real

ish battle powder] from F to treble

chewing tobacco; best Havana segars.

Muscadel and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled

mounds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each

dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives

choyies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt

for the fishery, &c. &c.

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN,

(For the Proprietor.)

VOL VII

Sales

On every

At the Vendue

A Variety of

Particulars of

the bills of the

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P.

N.

THE Co

and Fisk, is this

sent.

The bufine

ated by

April 1.

JUS

And for sale